

Product Technical Data Sheet

Model LS8695AX

Description

The LS8695AX is a bi-amp full-range true line source array column, which produces an extremely tight vertical sound field. Stacking columns will increase throw distances and produce tighter vertical control at lower frequencies.

A true line source array restricts spreading of sound waves in the vertical plane, producing cylindrical wave radiation that delivers a sound field at a constant height represented by the height of the array.

The LS8695AX high frequency module features a continuous array of nine high performance PRD500 planar ribbon transducers designed and manufactured by SLS Loudspeakers. The unique design and properties of the planar ribbon driver allows precise acoustical coupling of the array and hence, full utilization of line source (cylindrical waves) benefits. Coupled with eight, close coupled - weather resistant, 6.5" woofers the LS8695AX produces full range bandwidth at extremely high sound pressure levels.

The LS8695AX is suited for portable and permanent applications.

Key Features

- Direct radiating planar PRD500 ribbon high frequency line source module delivers unsurpassed sound quality
- True line source behavior due to precise acoustical coupling of individual PRD500 high frequency transducers
- High resolution weather resistant composite paper cone Woofers
- Cylindrical wave radiation:
 - Produces 3dB loss per doubling of distance as opposed to the 6dB loss of a conventional loudspeaker. This means increased throw distances with less variation between near and far field.
 - Greatly restricts vertical spreading of sound field, which significantly reduces ceiling and floor reflections – dramatically improving direct to reverberant ratios – resulting in improved speech intelligibility.
- Column array places sound source on the same plane as performers creating better localization
- Extremely wide horizontal coverage
- Even and easily predictable coverage
- Incredible feedback immunity compared to point source systems



Applications

- Developed for a wide range of professional applications where the highest quality and intelligibility of sound is required - especially effective in highly reverberant and/or elongated spaces
- Sound reinforcement in churches and auditoriums
- Portable PA system for a variety of applications
- Stack columns to achieve taller vertical sound field for raked seating applications
- Stacking columns also produces line source behavior at lower frequencies, which increases thrown distance
- Typical system SPL of a stack of two LS8695AX columns is 115dB at 60'.

Product Specifications	
Operating Range	80 – 20,000Hz
Sensitivity ¹ (1W/1m) Active – High Freg.	105dB
Active – Low Freq.	100dB
Horizontal Coverage Angle ² -6dB	120 Degrees
Vertical Coverage Angle	Defined by height of the array
Power Handling ³ - High Freg.	400 Watts RMS
- Low Freq.	800 Watts RMS
Max SPL(calculated) @ 1 Meter High Freq.	131dB Cont. / 137dB Peak
Low Freq.	126dB Cont. / 132dB Peak
Recommended Amp Power for Max Output	
– High Freq.	800 Watts
– Low Freq.	1600 Watts
Nominal Impedance – Active – High Freq.	8 Ohms
Active – Low Freq.	6 Ohms
Passive Crossover Frequency	1500Hz
Transducers – High Freq.	9 x PRD500 Ribbons
Low Freq.	8 x 6.5 Woofers
Input	NL4 x 2
	Pair 1 = LF Pair 2 = HF
Dimensions	55.5" (141cm)H
	11.5" (29.2cm)W
	12" (30.5cm)D
Enclosure	13 ply Baltic Birch
Weight	110lbs (50kg)
Rigging	16 points (4 top, 4 bottom, 4
	each side) 3/8" threaded
	hardware
Optional Accessories	MP8695 Coupling Brackets
	FT8695 Floor Stand
	RC-LS8695 Transport Case
Finish Options	Rugged latex paint - in black,
	white, or paintable natural birch

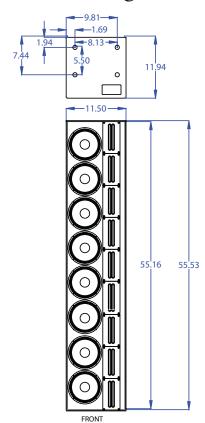
Full bandwidth pink noise is applied and amplified to a level and measured at the loudspeaker terminals - corresponding to 1 Watt as referenced to the loudspeakers nominal impedance. SPL is measured in an anechoic environment in the loudspeakers far field. Data is extrapolated to 1 Meters distance from the loudspeaker.

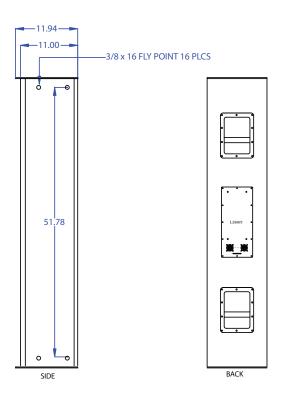
^{2.} Averaged from 500Hz to 8kHz

^{3.} Conforms to AES2-1984 (r1997) method



Product Drawings





Product Horizontal Polars





